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Godwits behave like Black Terns after the nest of the former are actually found, but until then the male very cleverly controls his actions in such a manner as to defy the application of any fixed set of rules, should an effort be made to analyze his conduct.

GERARD ALAN ABBOTT

NESTING OF AMERICAN LONG EARED OWL

During a walk in search of birds, on March 16, I and my two brothers discovered two long-eared owls in an evergreen tree in a deserted farm-yard.

After a period of two weeks we again visited this locality and saw but one of the owls in the same tree. We concluded at that time that the female must be upon her nest some place near. We continued our journey to an old orchard about a quarter of a mile away and while looking for screech owls' nests, I noticed two long feathery tufts protruding over a thick collection of sticks in a crotch in an apple tree about fifteen feet above the ground. Upon closer examination I noticed two bright eyes peering at me from beneath a stick. I called my brothers and showed them this queer specimen. I climbed a tree about twenty feet away for further investigation and to my astonishment a long eared owl flew out. I had my camera along but I could secure no good pictures. My brother climbed the tree in which the nest was located and obtained a picture of the nest and eggs which turned out well.

About the nest small branches were very dense, thereby offering very good protection for a secluded nest. The nest itself was composed entirely of sticks with but a very few leaves for a lining. The three eggs in the nest were completely white. In another crotch in the same tree we observed an old nest, identical in composition to the present one. As the long-eared owl has been recorded in this vicinity every year recently, doubtless the second nest was last year's.

A second visit to obtain pictures of the owls was unfruitful; both birds were discovered in the tree, one on the nest, the other near in a hedge. Photographs of the sitting bird proved worthless and efforts to film the other were in vain. The bird on the nest was not disturbed, which we regretted, for when the next visit was made two weeks later to obtain a few pictures of the young, the nest was vacant. Without doubt the young had been hatched before the second visit and had flown, as there was nothing to indicate any different conclusion.

SIDNEY E. EKBLAW.

Obituary.

KENYON ROPER

Kenyon entered the Coast Artillery in the summer of 1917 as a Second Lieutenant. After training at Fortress Monroe, he sailed for France in December, 1917. Shortly after his arrival overseas he transferred to the aviation service and was promoted to First Lieutenant in the 91st Aero Squadron. In March, 1918, he received another promotion to the rank of Captain. Spurred by the idea of revenging the death of George, he accounted for at least four Boche planes. But on September 14, 1918, he and his pilot were brought down behind the German lines. For five months he was reported missing in action, but finally the government reported his grave near Tronville, Meuthe et Moselle, the identification being a handkerchief with his name in indelible ink, the handkerchief being in the possession of a young German boy who lived in the vicinity where Captain Roper fell to his death and is buried.

Book Review

Life History of North American Birds, Order Pygopodes. By A. C. Bent.

This, Bulletin 107 of the U. S. Nat. Museum, is a continuation of the late Major Bendire's monumental work. Mr. Bent is a member of the Wilson Club, as was Major Bendire. In writing this work Mr. Bent has been assisted by many well known ornithologists, who have furnished him with much valuable material. He has also had access to all the literature needed. The result